COMPTROLLER ECRELS SAYS N LAWS CAN REINSTATE IT.

He Tells the Maryland Bankers That the White Metal Belongs Notely to Com-merce and Can Never Be a Standard of Value Why the Silver Men Will Lose BALTIMORE, April 9. The bankers of Mary-

land to-day declared for sound money in a Convention representing almost every bank in the State. This resolution was adopted unan

"Resolved. That we are unalterably opposed to the free coinnie of silver and to every desement of our currency in whatsoever form It may be presented; that we firmly and honcountry will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value, the continuance of which will not only preserve its financial integrity and the future welfare of its citizens, from the wage earner to the cap-Stallets, but will insure, through the prompt restoration of confidence, that rapid develop ment of its resources which will eventually place it first among the nations of the earth. Great enthusiasm prevailed when the vote was announced as unanimous. Another fea-ture of the day was the speech of the Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Cur-rency. His statement that "silver metal has passed from the world of commerce as a stand-ard of value, and all the laws possible of en-

was wildly applauded. It was the first Convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association. In his address Mr. Eckels said:

actment in the world cannot reinstate it.

"If the United States should set up a stand ard of value which cheapens the present one, which makes a subject of inquiry and of constant questioning whether or not the Government shall maintain the payment of its obligations in the only standard of value which is recognized in the commercial world, all the financial integrity of the individual elitizen in his individual capacity could not save this country from a state of financial collabes. These people of the United States ought to have the very lighest standard in a monetary sense that the world knows of faughausel, or else we ought to cease proclaiming that here are to be found the most progressive people in the world. [Applause.] We must have as a stindard of value that which the commercial world recognizes as the only standard of value. [Arplause.] Silver metal has passed from the world of commerce as a standard of value, because the commercial world has set its seal of condemnation upon it, and all the laws placed upon the statute book in Washington, or in Westminster, or in Berlin, or in Paris cannot reinstate it. [Applause.] The silver people in this contest will be beaten, though the struggle may be a prowhich makes a subject of inquiry and of con-

lin, or in Paris cannot reinstate it. [Applause.]

"The silver people in this contest will be beaten, though the struggle may be a prolonged one, and may be an expensive one. Expensive, because the very fact that here and at thome a serious suspicion that the standard of value which has been so long in vogue shall be changed is sufficient, of itself, to work the greatest harm to the business world. It will be beaten, because there never has yet been a contest before the American people upon any great question, whether it was a mastion of morals or a question of morals of the at the silver cloud which are seen to have goue, the common series of the American people asserted itself and the right thig galways prevailed. [Applause,] you will see that the silver cloud which hangs over the people to-day will disappear as did the greenback cloud, which was as threatening—yea, more portenous than this because it was of itself strong enough to pass both Houses of the Legislature and only found its death in the heroic act of President Grant." [Applause.]

WESTERN DEMOCRATS.

Causes of Their Repeated Fallure to Secure the Presidential Nomination.

For more than thirty years, in fact, since the nomination in 1860 of Stephen A. Douglas, who was a native of Vermont, but a resident of Illinois, all the Presidential standard bearers of the Democratic party have been residents of New York or its vicinity. Gov. Seymour in 1868. Horace Greeley in 1872, Gov. Tilden in 1876, and Mr. Cleveland in 1884, 1888, and 1892, were resident New Yorkers when nominated. Gen. McClellan when nominated in 1864, was actually a resident of New York; Gen. Hancock, when nominated in 1880 was stationed on Governor's Island, within New York's official boundar.es.

This preference for New Yorkers on the Dem ocratic side has usually been attributed to the importance of New York's electoral vote, commonly decisive of the result. But there is still nother reason which helps to account for it, the inability of the Western Democrats to unite sfully upon a candidate who would receive the support of enough of them to out-weigh the preponderance of New York and its yielnity. Western candidates for the Presi-dential nomination of the Democratic Conven-tion have never been lacking, but the trouble has usually been that one stood in the way of the other, and by antagonizing each other made easy the success of the advocates of an

has usually been that one stood in the way of the other, and by antagonizing each other made easy the success of the advocates of an Eastern candidate. In the Presidential Convention of 1868, the first and only one in recent years held in the city of New York by either political party, George H. Pendleton of Ohio was the leading candidate of the West for the Presidential nomination.

But Senator Hendricks of Indiana, the adjoining State, was a candidate, too, and the interest of Mr. Hendricks is friends was to prevent the nomination of Mr. Pendleton in order to open clearly the way to Mr. Hendricks, and when that result had been accomplished and Hendricks had become the leading candidate, the friends of Pendleton turned about to deseat him, and these manosuvres prevented the momination of either, complicated as they were by the advocacy by some Ohio Democrats of Salmon P. Chase for President. In the Presidential Convention of 1876 at St. Louis, the Ohio Democrats, who supported William Allen, and the Indiana Democrats, who supported Gov. Hendricks, clashed with each other, and though Mr. Hendricks led at first, the supporters of Gov. Allen proved more tenacious. In 1880 the Democratic homination would unsectionably have gone to the West had; there into been a conflict in the delegation of Ohio, the largest of the Western States, between the friends of Senator Payne and the friends of Senator Payn

Quay Is In the Race to the Finish.

WASHINGTON, April 9. - Senator Quay, through his son, Richard Quay, this morning made an emphatic denial of the published statement that he intended to withdraw from the contest for the Republican nomination. A message was repaived this morning from Richard Quay, dated at Pistsburgh, in which two prominent Senators, at Pistsburgh, in which two prominent Senators, one a receptive and the other an active candidate, were told that Mr. Quar, just before he left for Florida, had said that he would under no circumstances withdraw from the contest for the Republican nomination. When the Convention at St. Louis adjourned Mr. Quar stated that his flag would still be flying, whether he left that city in defeat or flushed with victory.

Fronk Haymond to Raily Round Himself. Frank Raymond, the ex-leader of the Repubican organization in Harlem, has called a mass eseting of his friends to be held at 2,000 Third avenue to-night to protest against the Republican sounty machine. Mr. Raymond wanted to become a member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-third Assembly district, but the machine would have nothing to do with him. He then took the anti-Platt end of the fight in that district and says he beat the machine, although the State Convention denied his claim and seated the Platt delegates.

Col. Jim Jones's Shors Are for Col. Jim

The term of office of Col. James E. Jones as Port Warden will expire this month. There are about fifty applicants for the place, all of whom take it for granted that Col. Jones will be supersaded because he is a Democrat. Col. Jim is what is known as a Platt Democrat, and it was said yesterday that he will be retained in office.

Wm. Budley Foulke Wants to He Senator. ANDERSON, Ind., April 9. In a publication nade last night William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, a close friend of Gen. Harrison, in-locates that he will be a candidate for United takes Senator against W. B. Keene of Terre Easte and C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis.

TORPEDO SHEDS AND BOATS. How Economy of Maintenance Will Be !

WASHINGTON, April 9,-One of the arguments metimes used against augmenting our force ships is that the first cost is only one item, the expense of maintaining them in commission eing continuous, and at length very great. This consideration was suggested in the recent speech of Senator Proctor, favoring forts instead of ships for coast defence.

It is worth while, therefore, to point out, since the Senate is about to act on a bill which calls for four battle ships and either thirteen or fifteen torpedo boats, that Secretary Herbert bas already determined not to keep a large number of the latter craft in commission Plans have been made for the construction of three torpedo sheds, at Portsmouth, N. H., New York, and Norfolk, each to cost \$150,000 and to accommodate ten boats. If, accordingly forty boats in all should be supplied for the Atlantic coast, only ten of them need be kept in commission, the other thirty being laid up in ordinary, and hence causing little or no exused, in order to insure their readiness; and should the number of torpedo boats be greated than thirty, another shed could be erected at some point south of Norfolk, such as Port Royal or a Gulf station. A shed also could be prected for the Pacific coast.

With these sheds established, interest might be excited in the project of transferring tor-pedo boats from one station to another, er to intermediate points, by rail. Russia has just successfully completed such an experiment in carrying boats by rail from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol; and if the long transfer between the Baltic and the Black Sea is practicable

carrying boats by rail from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol; and if the long transfer between the Baltic and the Black Sea is practicable, smaller distances on our coast might thus be traversed, especially by second-class torpedoboats. On parts of our coast there are also sounds, canais, or other waterways, which would diminish the perell from a hostile feet in sending these boats from one station to nother.

It is evidently the intention to build two classes of boats, one of as much per 200 tons displacement and the other of only 75 tons; and these latter ought to be capable of overland transfer in the way spoken of. In view, also, of the enormous speed advances made of late in British loats, it is believed that the Navy Department will be able to get as high as thirty knots from some of the new craft, while contenting itself with twenty knots in the case of others. The former will be, of course, much the larger and more costly. But bidders may have considerable latitude left to them in the matter of dimensions, the main guarantees required being those of speed, structural strength, and seaworthiness. They may be allowed to choose their own type of boiler, that having always been one of the most important points in torpedo beat consideration. It is said that the two new Bristol boats are to be suppired with the Normand boiler, the Herreshofts preferring this type even to their own, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering concurring. High hopes are entertained that both these and the Seattle boat will be very fast, but the appropriation for the new boats will allow some of the latter a price that will make them faster still.

Reverting to the aubject of maintenance, the double-turret monitors will not all be retained in commission during peace, the Miantonomon having aiready been with the battle ships. Indeed, the policy would be an absolute necessity even with the battle ships. Indeed, the policy would be an absolute necessity even with the battle ships, and torpedo boats. The plan of business hips, and torpedo boats

THE NEW PORT ORCHARD DOCK

How and Why the Site for It Was Selected Its Strategic and Other Advantages WASHINGTON, April 9.- The dimensions of the new Puget Sound dry dock have already been published. Some facts about the selection of the site may be interesting.

The choice of the Port Orchard site was made about seven years ago by a Commission consisting of Capt. A. T. Mahan, Commander C. M. Chester, and Lieut. Commander C. H. Stockton. It is at Point Turner, behind Bainbridge Island, and was there placed in accordance with a provision in the act of Congress requiring the site to be north of the forty-second parallel. That limitation would allow the service and protection of the Puget Sound region, and would also be mindful of the British station at Esquimault. mindful of the British station at Esquimault. Besides, the Mare Island dock was enough, for the time, for the southern part of the Pacific coast. Point Turner is on an arm of Puget Sound, between Seattle and Tacoma, and, by water, less than 15 miles from the former and about 30 from the latter. The rivairy of friends of other sites caused the appointment of another Examining Commission, composed of Capt. T. O. Selfridge, Lieut. Wyckoff, Col. G. H. Mendell, ex-Secretary Thompson, and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, who, however, confirmed the decision of the Mahan Board. Both bodies visited the various available sites, and found that, for depth of water, spacious and sheltered anchorage, ease of defence, and proximity to timber, coal, and other supplies, together with situation as regards the merchant marine and the British Esquimault station, Point Orchard was decidedly superior to the Oregon sites that had been urged. These considerations became the more important in regarding the dry dock as the nucleus of a navy yard.

The limit of cost set by Congress was \$700,000, and the successful bid was well within the limit. The enterprise shared the experience of other dry docks in having some drawbacks. During its course a complaint was made that the contractor was not getting his piles down to the depth required. Accordingly a Commission, consisting of Civil Engineers Asserson, Menocal, and Prindle, was sent to examine the matter, and reported that the only trouble was that the contractor was not getting his piles down to the depth required. Accordingly a Commission, consisting of Civil Engineers Asserson, Menocal, and Prindle, was sent to examine the matter, and reported that the only trouble was that the contractor did not sharpen the piles properly. The naval officer superintending the work was withdrawn and placed on waiting orders, and so ended the slight trouble. Compared with the experience of the other two new timber docks at Port Royal and Brooklyn, the Port Orchard structure has gone on fortunately, and it is Besides, the Mare Island dock was enough, for

structure has gone on fortunately, and it is to be hoped that its test will crown the process of the work.

In view of the fact that the Mare Island Navy Yard is hundreds of miles distant, and of the growing importance of Alaska, as well as of the growing importance of Alaska, as well as of the growing importance of Alaska, as well as of the Bugot Sound region, the foundation of a new yard with the Port Orchard dock as a nucleus is a matter for public congratulation. The growth of the merchant marine of the Puget Sound region has been very great, and it is said that, in coasting trade, taken in the aggregate, it is only second to New York, while it has a considerable foreign trade with China and Jajuan, possessing, as it does, transcontinental communication through the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is also desirable that our Alaskan interests should have this source of predection implied by a Puget Sound Navy Yard and the naval and military defences auxiliary therein. It would become the base for a fleet defending the Puget Sound area.

The reservation has been said to contain about 1.750 acres, while there is an available water front for several miles along the excellent harbor. Seattle and Tacoma will turnish it with supplies and labor. The elimate is healthy, the temperature equable, and good water can be had from wells or by aqueduct from Lake Kitsap, a few miles ways. Timber and coal are to be had in the neighborhood. The narrow entrance makes it susceptible of defence, even by submarine mines alone, as that, even should the outer lines of the Puget Sound defences be carried, it would be safe.

William H. Kenney, the blind man, known as Blind Bill, was convicted yesterday of manslaughter in the first degree in the criminal part of the Supreme Court for the killing of Conrad Beeber in the lodging house at 11 Elizabeth street, on Christmas night, Justice Gildersleeve remanded Kenney for sentence un-til Monday noxt. The maximum penalty is twenty years in State's prison.

The Bellardes at Her Dock. The freighter Bellarden, which collided with the Red Star steamer Friesland off Stapleton. S. I., on last Wednesday night, and was beached, was hauled off yesterday by the Merritt Wreck-ing Company and was towed to her dock in Company and was towed to

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK. RAINES'S BALLOT LAW BILL

LAID ASIDE. Nearly a Million for Work on the Capital-The Bill Amending the Racing Law Advanced in the Senate-The St. John's Park Bill Passed Over the Mayor's Veto.

ALBANY, April 9, Senator Raines's bill to nend the ballot law was a special order in the Senate to-day, but it cannot be passed until next week, because of amendments made yesterday, and at the request of Senator Cantor It

The Senate Committee on Finance reported favorably Senator Nussbaum's bill appropriating \$500,000 for contract work on the State Capitol and \$310,000 for day labor. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Among the bills passed were these: Senato Page's, providing that the attorney and medical flicers of the New York Fire Department shall not be removed except for cause and after a nearing; Schator Cantor's, requiring scaffolding in New York city to have safety rails: Mr. French's, allowing magistrates in New York city to sentence a prisoner convicted of drunknness to serve aix months' imprisonment: Senator Ford's, allowing the New Board of Coroners to appoint an additional night clerk, and Mr. Laimbeer's, providing for the transcribing of indictments in New York county.

Senator Malby moved that the Railroads Committee be discharged from further consideration of his Mileage Book bill. He said that the Railroads Committee had no right to keep a bill until eternity. He had unsuccessfully urged action on the bill, and declared that the public should be relieved in the matter of railroad fares and mileage books. The motion was lost,

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably Mr. McKeown's bill requiring an additional conductor on Brook-

The Austin-Page amendments to the racing law, which allow the Commission to fix the salary of the Secretary, prohibit county and town fairs from holding more than five days of racing, give the Comptroller stronger power in relation to examining books of racing associations as to receipts, and allow race track associations to charge additional fees to special por tions of the track, was advanced to a third reading unamended.

At the evening session a breeze was caused by Senator Cantor's motion to reconsider the by Senator Cantor's motion to reconsider the vote advancing Mr. Cutler's bill amending the railroad law relative to foreclosure and sale of railroad property under decree of United States courts or any court of competent jurisdiction.

Senator Cantor said: "This bill is designed to cut off the judgment creditors of the Eric Railroad and to legalize the Eric reorganization. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved, and will be lost if this measure succeeds. I have received letters from eminent lawyers in New York and New Jersey protesting against the bill."

ragainst the bill."
senator Ellsworth said the last section of the
provided that it should not affect actions
ought before April 1 to set aside any railroad mortrage foreclosure.
Senator McNulty said: "I have received many letters from leading lawyers protesting against the bill. I ask Senator Ellaworth to tell if this bill does not benefit the Eric, what it is designed

Senator Ellsworth made a long explanation of the bill, saying it was designed the bill, saying it was designed to permit the foreclosure of mortgages or railroads, not consolidated roads, whose lines extended through several States. He denied that the bill had the object asserted by Senators Cantor and Mo-

Nuity.

Owing to the lateness of the hour Senator Cantor did not press his motion, saying he would discuss the bill on third reading, to which order the bill was advanced.

Senator Ford's bill, authorizing the appointment of 800 additional patrolmen in New York city, was advanced to a third reading.

Senator Muliin had the Brackett-Husted bill amending the railroad law made a special order for to-morrow morning. IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the absence of Speaker Fish from the Assembly, Majority Leader O'Grady officiated as presiding officer to-day. The calendar, containing about forty bills that could be finally considered, was taken up, and the following bills were passed:

bills were passed:

Senator Guy's, providing for a park at 198d street in

New York city, providing for the receipt and disbursement of fines in the 'ourt of Special Sessions,

Also providing for the Improvement of Riverside

Park in New York city.

Mr. French's, authorizing the operating of the civil

service scheme in the New York city Fire Department,

Mr. Butts's, providing for the establishment of 'Rose

Hill place' in the Twenty-fourth ward of New York

city.

Nr. Audett's, establishing a pension fund for the Brooklyn park police force. Mr. Malone's, providing for a bridge at 135th street, in New York city. New York city. enator Guy's providing for two assistant clerks to appellate division of the Supreme Court, first de-tuent.

The New York City Contagions Hospital bill was, on motion of Mr. Stanchfield, made a special order for next. Tuesday, and the two mensures of Senator Wilcox, relating to actions by the Atlorney-General against foreign corporations, were recommitted for a hearing, after being progressed from second to third reading. being progressed from second to third reading.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution expressing the sentiments of the Leg'slature in favor of the Quigg resolution providing medals of honor to certain volunteers in the war of the rebellion.

The concurrent resolution from the Senate

The concurrent resolution from the Senate providing that five Commissioners be Lamed to represent the State at the one hundredth auniversary of entering the Union of Tennessee, was committed to the Ways and Means Com-

was committed to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Finn asked that the Senate bill for the establishment of St. John's Park in New York city, returned from the Mayor of New York with his disapproval, be passed over the Mayor's dissent. The bill was again passed by 11s votes, there being no negative votes. The bill now goes to the Governor.

A resolution of Mr. Forrester's, calling for a committee of five members to investigate the operations of the Teuth and Twenty-thic Street Ferry Company in New York city, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee,

A NEW CONSOLIDATION BILL. It Provides for a Commission to Prepare s

Charter to Be Submitted to the People. ALBANY, April 9.-Assemblyman Brennan of New York city has a greater New York bill, which provides for the consolidation of the local Governments of the territory within the city and county of New York, the countles of Kings and Richmond, and Long Island City and the towns of Newtown. Flushing, and Jamaica and part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, and for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the govern-ment thereof, and the submission of such bills to the vote of the people, such consolidation to become operative upon the approval by the

people of said submitted bills or charter. A Commission similar to that named in the Lexow Greater New York bill is provided for, to make a final report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1897, with bills to carry out the proposed consolitation. 1. 1897, with bills to carry out the proposed consolidation.

Mr. Brennan says that his bill is unlike the other consolidation bills, in that it does not consolidate the territory affected until the charter for the greater New York has been accepted by a majority vote of the people. If the charter is not accepted it is left to the judgment of the next Legislature to act as it desires on the question of consolidation.

next Legislature to act as it desires on the question of consolidation.

The nine citizen members of the Commission
are to be appointed, three each, by the Governor
and Mayors of New York and Brooklyn. The
Lesow bill lets the Governor name the nine
citizen Commissioners.

Mr. Brennan attempted to introduce the bill
to-day, but Mr. McKeown objected. Mr. Brennan pleaded with his colleagus from kings to
withdraw his objection, but Mr. McKeown refused, and the measure was not introduced over
the desk. Mr. Brennan says that he will go
before the Crites Committee and ask to have his
bill substituted for the Greater New York bill
of H. T. Andrews, introduced a few days ago.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 9.-Gov. Morton has signed the following bills: Assemblyman Horton's, apportioning the money collected from racing associations among the agri-ultural societies.

collected from racing associations among the agricultural societies.

Assemblyman Hoffman's, legalising the sale of certain premises in New York city by the Reformed Protestant and Dutch Church of the city of New York to Margaret Duffie.

Senator Guy's, appropriating for a public park in the Twenty-third ward of New York city lands bounded by the south line of 182d street, the west time of Cromwell's area and the northwesterity line of the channel of Cromwell's Croek, and the easterly bulkhead fine of the Harlem and the cast-city line of Jerome avenue.

Assemblyman Miller's, the Statutory Bevialon Commission's revision of the Poor law.

Assemblyman Firm's amending the State law relative to the arms of the State and the State fing. The State ling is to be of buff charged with the State arms.

The State flag is to be of buff charged with the State arms.

Assemblyman Livingston's, providing for the construction of a bicycle path on each side of the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, and authorizing the Brooklyn Department of Parks to grade the parkway and certain other streets or highways.

Assemblyman Breman's, authorizing Brooklyn to issue tax certificates to an amount not exceeding \$30,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Ainsworth Narcotic Instruction law of last year.

TO RESTRICT CONLIN'S POWER. Sconovelt and Parker Take Opposite Side

ALBANY, April 9 .- The Cities Committee of the Assembly to-day gave a hearing on Mr. Austin's bill giving the Police Commission of New York city power to make transfers and assignments on the police force by a majority vote, and divesting Chief Inspector Coulin of

that power. Commissioner Roosevelt advocated the bill, the object of which, he said, was the centraliza tion of power. As the law now stood, it was impossible for the Board to transfer an officer, and it could not promote unless by unanimous vote of the Board. Either give the Commissioners this power, or dispense with them and make the Chief a single-headed commission make the Chief a single-maned with full power. It was now a difficult mat-ter for the Board to discharge even a patrol-man. It was necessary that the Board should

with full power. It was now a difficult matter for the Board to discharge even a patrolman. It was necessary that the Board should not only have this power over the smaller officers, but also over the ligher officers.

Mr. Pavidson of the committee asked if it would not be well to give the Chief similar powers to those of a General in the army.

Mr. Roosevelt answered in the negative, giving as a reason that even then the Chief would be under the influence of a higher power.

Commissioner Parker argued against the bill. He contended that, instead of more power being given the Commission, this power should go to the Superintendent, if anybody, or the law should remain as it was.

Mr. Parker read from the legislative committee's report upon the police investigation to prove that the leaders of the Republican party had advocated the increase of the powers of the Chief.

"And do you regard Mr. Byrnes as a competent man?" asked Mr. Finn of the committee.

"I do," answered the Commissioner, 'regard him as thoroughly competent. More power should have been accorded him, for whenever we have had a General in the field controlled in his movements or plans by a Cabinet it has isombered him. He has been a success when he has been unhampered."

Mr. Parker said it had been charged that he had used his office for political ends, or it had been instinuated that this was so. He wished to deny this, and to add to the denial that a majority of the acting Captains which he had suggested were Republicans.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that this was the first time he had heard Mr. Parker express such arguments. At no time in eleven months past has Mr. Parker and that he was in favor of ziving extended or absolute powers to the Chief or to the Commission.

The hearing then closed, and the committee went into executive session, finally deciding to report the bill favorably, the minority members discentified.

nt into executive session, finally deciding report the bill favorably, the minority mem-

to report the bill favorably, the minority members dissenting.

The Senate Citles Committee heard Commissioners Riosevelt and Parker on the Senate bill, which is similar to the Assembly measure. The committee took no action, a full committee will be to be suppresent. It is said, however, that the Republican majority in the committee will order that the bill be reported favorably. The Assembly Committee, before deciding to report the bill favorably, struck out the clause allowing Sergeants to be selected from among pairolmen assigned to duty as detective Sergeants.

The Senate Cities Committee, in executive The Senate Cities Committee, in executive session to night, took up the bill, and a motion to report it favorably was defeated by a vote of 2 to 6. Senators Stranahan and Ellsworth in the affirmative, and Senators Ahearn, Page, Lexow, Nissbaum, Brush, and Siebert in the negative. Senator Grady did not vote, and Senators White, Tibbits, and McCarren were absent. The bill will be brought up again in committee and an endeavor made to get a favorable report on it.

GREATER NEW YORK BILL.

Strong and Warster Both Belleved to B Against It-John F. Dillon's Letter, Mayor Strong has not yet said whether he will accept or reject the Greater New York bill. Nevertheless the impression is stronger than ever that he will not accept the bill. He said yesterday that he would send the bill to Albany to-day by special messenger. This is said to mean that he will send it without his acceptance, but accompanied by recommendations for

amendments as he thinks best. Albert E. Henschel, Secretary of the Greater New York Commission, has had a final conference with the Mayor on the subject of consolidation and handed to him letters approving of the bill signed by Gen. Wager Swayne and Edward L. Parris, and this letter from ex-Judge John F.

L. Parris, and this level Mayor:

"Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

"Dean Sin: I am of opinion that in the Greater New York bill the consolidating provision of section I does not take effect until Jan. I, 1808. If under the other provision a charter for the consolidated corporation shall be adopted prior to Jan. I, 1808, these provisions would govern. If no such charter shall be adopted before that time, then, in my opinion, section 2 preserves, for all purposes, the existing local administration and government until such time as the Legislature shall, by due enactment, otherwise provide, Very truly yours,

"John F. Dillon." MAYOR WURSTER AND THE BILL.

Although Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn will of return the Greater New York bill to Albany not return the Greater New York bill to Albany until today, it is understood generally that he will disapprove it. At the meeting of his Cabinet on Wednesday the heads of the departments, one by one, pronounced against the bill in its present shape, although a few of them spoke in favor of consolidation in the abstract. It is thought that the Mayor may avoid disapproving the Lexow bit by declaring in favor of the referendum proposition.

ALBANY, April 9.—The commutation recently granted by Gov. Morton reducing the sentence of Patrick McGuire from ten years to seven years and six months was in pursuance of the request of the Grand Jury of Dutchess county and upon the application and recommendation of Dr. H. E. Ailson, the superintendent of the Matteavan asylum, where Mr. McGuire was contined. McGuire had revealed to the superintendent that a number of the convicts had formed a plot to escape. By some means they had provided themselves with a revolver and other weanons and all the tools necessary to carry out their design, and it was their purpose to take the lives of the keepers and guards if necessary. Dr. Ailson regarded the information given by McGuire as of the highest importance, and recommended very earnessity that the commutation be granted as a suitable recognition of McGuire's conduct, believing that it would prove beneficial to the discipline of the asylum. of Dr. H. E. Allison, the superintendent of the

Pauperism in New York State. ALBANY, April 9.—The annual report for 1895 of the Secretary of State on Pauperism was submitted to the Legislature to-day. The whole number relieved during the year was 113,803, of which 60,328 were county and 30,353 town paupers. Temporary relief was furnished to 90,681. In 1894 148,841 were refurnished to 90,081. In 1894 148,841 were re-lieved. The number remaining in poorhouses on Dec. 1, 1895, was 10,250, which was 1,379 less than one year ago, showing that pauperism is on the decrease in this State. Of the 10,250 remaining in the poorhouses 5,987 are men and 4,263 women, and of these 5,452 are foreign born and 4,798 born American citizens. The whole expense of the county and town pau-pers was \$2,005,463, or \$1,882,084 less than in 1894.

Trade School Graduates.

Two hundred and nine young men received their diplomas last night at the New York Trade School, Sixty-seventh atrect and First avenue. The diplomas to the twenty graduates of the The diplomas to the twenty graduates of the house, sign, and freeco painting class were awarded by Mr. William H. Oliver, John H. McCullagh distributed them to the carpenters: Erskine Van Houten, to the young bricklayers; and to the cornics work and printing, blacksmithing, horseshoeing, stone-cutting, plastering, steam and gas fitting, and plumbing "grada," Messrs. M. Halliday, Charles J. Gillis, James Muir, and Edward Murphy respectively. The exercises closed with an address by President Seth Low of Columbia College.

Where Yesterday's Pires Were,

A. M .- 2:30, Main and Westchester streets, Fred erick Cook, damage \$2,100; \$:10, Malison avenue and Forty-sixth street, New York Central Bailroad damage \$1,000; 8:00, 647 Eighth avenue, Isaac Davis, damage \$25. P. M.—12:04, 208 East 192d street, Julius Gray, Davis, damage \$25. P. M.—12:04, 208 East 1024 street, Julius Gray, damage triffing; 3:00, 387 Broome street, Dominick Saladino, damage \$200.

Only

Think what a long train of diseases arise from impure blood. Think how important it is that the blood should be always pure. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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DR. STIMSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Tabernucle Expects to Have Difficulty Getting an Acceptable Man,

It has not yet been determined when a Congregational Church Council will be convened to set on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson as pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle After that Council has been convened and Dr. Stimson has been released the officers of the church will take up the proposal to sell the property at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street nd buy a site for a new church further up town. They expect to have difficulty in getting an acceptable pastor, not because the Tabernacio people are so hard to be suited, but because not every Congregational clergyman would be willing to take the publit and be bound. By some of the conditions that prevail in the Tabernacle government. For instance, all the deacons hold office for life. It has been practically decided that the next bastor of the Tabernacle will have two assistants. Dr. Stimson said last night that he would like to make the following statement of fact in relation to the condition of the Church:

"While we have lost some valuable families, and our roll, to be accurate, needs to be still fur-They expect to have difficulty in getting an ac-

"While we have lost some valuable families, and our roll, to be accurate, needs to be skill further reduced, we have received during the past three years 149 new members, which is more than twice the number received in the previous three years. Our benevolences aggregate \$84,000, which, of course, does not include the pew rents. Our Sunday school has doubled. Our Bethany Mission, with its fourteen different departments and its 1,200 or 1,300 scholars, was never larger or so well organized and efficient, and never contributed so much toward its own support; and the audiences in our own services speak for themselves."

WHO STRUCK DOWN JEFFERS Found Unconscious in the Street, He is

Now Dying at His Brooklyn Hor Coroner Nason was called last evening to 1,068 Hancock street, Brooklyn, where he found the vner of the house, John H. Jeffers, 50 years old, dying of a fracture at the base of the skull. He was unable to secure a statement, but learned that at 7:15 o'clock on Wednesday evening Mr. Jeffer's daughter found him unconscious on the Jeffer's daughter found him unconscious on the sidewalk opposite the house. There was a pool of blood hear by and there was a trail of blood leading for sixty feet toward Bushwick avenue. Dr. Wilson of Bushwick avenue and Evergreen avenue, who was called in, found no traces of drink. There was a cut on the top of Mr. Jeffers's head, his nose was broken, and there were wounds on the face. On Wednesday evening Mr. Jeffers was in a saloon with Charles Buchanan of 1018 Hancock street. Yesterday morning a note was received signed Charles Buchanan of 919 Hancock street. Yesteriny morning a note was received signed "Hildebrandt," asking after the condition of Mr. Jeffers. The note was sent by Buchanan from the saloon at the corner of Broadway and Jefferson avenue. In August, 1894, John Anderson was killed opposite the same house. There were no arrests at that time, nor were any arrests made last evening.

Jeffers is a retired fireman of Engine 22. He was at one time prominent in Republican polities in the Twenty-eighth ward.

LIFE INSURANCE AND A HOME. Prof. Gould's Plan of Practical Life Insur-

A committee appointed by the Central Labor Union visited Prof. Gould of the Committee on Separate Dwellings of the Improved Housing Council at the United Charities building last evening to confer with him as to his plans. Prof. Gould said to a reporter that one part of the plans of the council was the building of cheap homes for working people along the lines

of rapid transit.

The main feature, he said, was that it was the end of that time the louse becomes the property of the policy holds, and if the policy holds is a married man and dies before the twenty years the noise becomes the property of his wife in lend in some name.

The committee expressed unanimous approval of the plan, and will recommend that workingmen generally conjugate with Prof. Gould and the organization he represents.

ORITUARY

Thomas Grogan, a member of the hardware firm of Thomas Grogan's Sons of Brooklyn, died at his home, 460 Fourteenth street, on Tuesday. His death was caused by a complica-tion of diseases. He was 35 years old and left as wife and one child. The funeral services will be held this morning in the Homan Catholic Church of St. Stanisiaus, on Fifteenth street. The interment will be in Flatoush.

The interment will be in Fiatoush.

Oliver C, Wilson died on Wednesday at his home, 504 West End avenue. He was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1837. He had been in business in this city as a ship chandler at 89 West street for over twenty-five years. He leaves a widow and five children. He was a member of a Masonic lodge in this city. The funeral will take place at his late residence at 11 A. M. to-day.

Henry Nichols, the oldest manufacturer of ornamental plaster work in Newark, died there yesterday at the age of 62. He was a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers during the war of secession, and was a Past Commander of Marcus L. Ward Post, G. A. R. In his younger days Mr. Nichols was one of the best known trap shooters in New Jersey.

Ex-Lieut-Gov, Gustay F. Koerner of Illinois Ex-Lieut-Gov. Gustav F. Koerner of Illinois died at his residence at Belleville, Ill., yester-day. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1809. He was United States Min-ister to Spain under Lincoln.

Petty Judgments Against a Wealthy Club

WEST ISLIP, L. I., April 9. George W. Ewing one of the wealthlest residents of this place, was the defendant in three civil actions brought against him in Justice Cooper's court to-day. The defendant, who was present without coun-The defendant, who was present without counsel, allowed judgment to be entered against him without a defence. The plaintiffs were the Short Beach Club, a social organization, that such to recover \$125 for dinners and wines; George W. Larned, a local hotel keeper, who sued to recover a bill of \$80 for liquors, wines, &c., and Frank S. Weeks, a local butcher, whose action was for a meat bill of \$355.

Ewing, who is a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Ohlo, came here six rears ago and three years later leased the Knapp cottage, where he has since lived in fine style, entertaining largely.

Home for French Giris.

The Jeanne d'Arc Home, at 251 West Twentyfourth street, was dedicated yesterday after-noon by Archbishop Corrigan in the presence of noon by Archbishop Corrigan in the presence of many French Catholics. The building is a four-story brick structure, and is the gift of Miss C. T. Smith. It is intended as a refuge for French girls out of employment. Though not sectarian, the home is to be conducted under the management of the Fathers of Mercy who are connected with St. Vincent de Paul's Church in Twenty-third street.

There are accommodations in the home for at least thirty girls. The French Consul was one of those present at the dedication. After the dedication services a collation was served.

Frank O. Savin and Roy Harlan Hawkes have been commissioned by the Adjutant General's De-partment Captains in the Eighth Begiment of New York. Mr. McDonough yesterday assumed charge of the State Department of Labor Statistics. He said he would not be ready to aunounce his selection of a deputy for some days set.

of a deputy for some days yet.

Ex-District Attorney Smith of Oswego has been sucmoned to Albany by State Excise Commissioner Lyman and added to the law department staff of the new State Excise Department.

A big delegation of Buffalonians walted on Gov. Morton yesterday to urse the appointment of Hiram P. Hopkins of Buffalo for State Agricultural Commissioner in place of Frederick C. Schraub, where term expires this month.

SHEPARD STILL ON DECK. HIS GENERAL COMMITTEE ALSO

SHOWS SIGNS OF LIFE. A New Chairman Elected, Warster Be-nounced, and a Unified State Bemoeracy Advocated-Praise for the National Ad-ministration and for Tariff Enform

The General Committee of the Shepardites, who have been inactive since the last election in Brooklyn, met last night at the Athenseum and again put on a characteristically bold front. Edward M. Shepard and most of his lieutenants in the so-called reform organization, including Revenue Collector Kelley and other Government officials, were in evidence, but there were eignificant breaks in the majority of the ward delegations,
Former Corporation Counsel John A. Taylor

sent a long letter declining the Presidency of the committee, and Charles J. Patterson, who ran for District Attorney on the Shepard ticket at the last election and polled a few more votes than his chief, was elected by accismation to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Patterson, on assuming the chair, addressed himself not only to local but to national and State matters. He congratulated his fellow reformers upon the subsidence of the war talk and upon the country's return to the discussion of industrial matters, and he predicted that the money centre of the world would soon be trans-ferred from London to the United States.

The Democracy, he said, must stand firm for sound money and fight in the direction of freer rade. All Democrats, he said, should rejoice in the nomination of McKinley by the Repub-

trade. All Democrats, he said, should rejoice in the nomination of McKinley by the Republicans, as there would then be another campaign of instruction and enlightenment.

Mr. Patterson denounced the Raines bill, and then riddled the administration of Mayor Wurster, whose existence he and his fellow botters made possible by their action last November. He declared himself in favor of a union of the Democracy of the State on terms honorable to all parties to the transaction. He said there was no foundation for the rumors that the Shepardite organization intended to disband.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a sound currency and the retirement of the greenbacks, expressing confidence in the Wilson Tariff law, and satisfaction with the statesmanship of the present Administration. The resolutions also gave a slap at Congress for its "unwarranted interference in foreign affairs."

Mr. Shepard spoke at length on the same broad lines as Mr. Patterson, and closed his address as follows:

"The changing public sentiment now gives gennine promise that if the Democratic party shall be true to its own traditional policy, if without makeshifts and without time serving it shall declare itself unqualifiedly in favor of a sound, honest gold dollar, in favor of an honest and thorough trial of the Wilson tariff law with the hope—and more, with the belief—that its results shall induce the people to demand still further reductions in oppressive and corrunting taxation—if the Democratic party shall nominate for President a man who, beyond any doubt, stands for these things, and stands besides for a prudent, scruptions, magnanimous, beace-loving, but not war-fearing temper in our relations with other nations; honest and efficient executive administration, for a real and sympathetic observance of civil service laws, for the genuine Democracy of Jefferson and Seymour and Tilden, we may well expect to succeed. We shall thus deserve success."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PATRIOTS. They Are Giving the Spaniards Plenty to

HAVANA, April 9.- Maceo is now at Le Chuza. Gen. Arolas reports from the trocha, the fortified line across the island, that while reconnoitring on the Carlota, Neptuno, and Jobo es tates he met an insurgent party under Carillo, who intended to pass the line near San José. In the fighting that followed the insurgents lost one killed, five wounded, and six prisoners. Insurgents have burned sixty-two houses and huts at La Salud, province of Havana.

Gen. Ochando, Chief of Staff, recently announced that Spanish columns would operate at night. The first report under the new order comes from the commandante of the town of Aguacate, who arranged an ambush of 100 troops belonging to the España Battalion. A patriot party marched into the trap, and it is known that nine were killed. It is supposed that their losses were heavier than this. The troops lost one killed and five wounded.

The official news received here of the movements of the insurgents shows that they intend to cross the Spanish trocha between Mariel and Majana, in the Havana province. Small parties of patriots are reported to be reconnoiring the line near Ariemisa and Gen. Arolas with a column of Spanish troops is pursuing them.

The commandant at Batabano telegraphs that the insurgents attempted to attack that town last night. Col. Hernandez reports finding several small groups of insurgents near Gabriel, and other bands are reported on the Mi Rosa estate, west of Quivacan. All of the above mentioned places are in the province of Havana. at night. The first report under the new order

estate, west or Quivacan. All of the above men-tioned places are in the province of Havana. José Cabrea Roque, a member of Gomez's band, who was to have been shot in the Cabanas fortress this morning, has had his sentence com-muted to imprisonment for life.

franchise for a proposed surface road from the Harlem to the Broax.

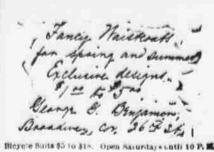
The Grand Jury dismissed yesterday the complaint against John Maioney, who was accused of killing Joseph Feinberg at Monroe and Rutgers streets on Feb. 15 hast. Feinberg was carrying a key of beer when somebody tripped him and he fell with the beer key on top of him. The witnesses failed to identify Maioney positively.

Herman Bausemer, the former Treasurer of the German Lutheran Church at Eighty-fourth street and First arenue, who disappeared with \$150 of the church funds on March 9 and was caught in Chicago on Saturday, arrived here yesterday in charge of Detective Sergeant Foye. He was held in \$5,000 ball by Becorder Goff in the General Sessions.

sions.

The diamond tiara which has been on exhibition at Tiffany's for the last two weeks and has already been described in The Ses will be bresented to Mine. Nordica on Wednesday ovening April 15, at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is gift from her admirers among the box and sea holders of the last opera season. "Lobengrie" i to be given on the evening of the presentation.

THE RIGHT SEEDS ARE Call or send for our splendid catal-



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LOOK AT GEN. MELGUIZO. A Spanish Hutcher in the Cuban Slaughter

House, From the New York Heroid.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 8, via Tampa, Fla. April 8. It is an uncommonly dull week now when some new butchery is not committed by Gen. Melguizo's command, but the facts are

never published here.

The latest exploit of his men occurred on food Friday, at Campo Florida, near Bainon, where Melguizo's name is already a terror After a skirmish of trifling importance on Wednesday Major Fondevilla of Meiguizo's command took as prisoners there nine residents of the town and vicinity, all white. They were Margarite Zara, a one-legged cripple: Ines Cejas, and Camillo Cejas, brothers, support-ing an aged mother; Domingo Lugones, Joaquin Medina, Jesus Ochoa, a mechanical engineer; Maduel Martinez, Ramon Castellanos, and an elderly school teacher known as Don Carlos, a native of Montevideo, but a resident of Campo Florida for many years,



All these were arrested by Melguizo's order and locked in the barracks without trial until Good Friday, when they were taken out, bound together with ropes around their necks, and conducted to a neighboring patch of woods, where all were either killed by rifle volleys or machete

In the official report of a skirmish at Tievotive these victims, as usual, were recorded as rebel losses. Melguizo is still in the field.

STANLEY BAGG MIXED UP. The Ex-Secret Service Agent Swears Two

Ways to the Bermuda Trial. Ex-Secret Service Agent Stanley S. Bagg vas on the witness stand when the fifth day o the trial of the men accused of being connected with the alleged Cuban expedition on the steamer Bermuda was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Brown and a Jury in the United States Criminal Court. Ex-Agent Bagg identified the contents of the trunks captured on board of the Bermuda and the lighter Stranahan. One of the trunks was said to belong to Capt. Hughes, and the other, which is still unclaimed, is believed to belong to Brabazon. Bragg also identified the revolver which the defendant Bernardo J. Bueno surrendered when the Bermuda was seized by United States Marshal McCarty, Bagg said that Bueno told him that he was a banker in Cuba, and had come to this country with a large sum of money. The revolver had been used in fight-

ing in Cuba before. The introduction of private papers belonging

sectate, west of Quivacan. All of the above mentioned places are in the province of Havana. Standard places are in the province of Havana. All of the above mentioned places are in the province of Havana. The place was to have been short in the Cabanas for treas this morning, has had his sentence committed to impressement for life.

A GOOD JOKE THAT GREW BETTER.

Three New-born Habes Put in One Bed and They Get Mixed.

Brita to the province of the single child though the could afford to laugh at the child though the could afford to laugh at the child though the could afford to laugh at the child though the could afford to laugh at the and proposed to play a practical joke upon hims. So he had the three children placed together when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was and the other poor man's horror when he was a standard to the children placed to the crime to man's man's of military or an interest the way to be the proper man's horror when he was a standard to the children placed to th

CARD PLAYING FOR CUBA. The Patriotal Cause Cheered in the Hotel

St. George, Brooklyn. The guests in the Hotel St George in Brook-iyn last night resolved themselves into a progressive suchre party for the purpose of raising funds to aid the struggling Cuban raising funds to aid the struggling Cuban patriots. Before play was begun (ien Isaac S. Catlin caited the assemblage to order and made a strong appeal in favor of Cuban independence. Murat Theistead spoke to the same effect, and declared that the Spatiands were engaged in a hopeless arruggle to crush the Cuban patriots. There was an outbreak of cheers and nanifolapping when he said that spain had "lost Cuba ferever." Sefor Navarro also spoke.

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